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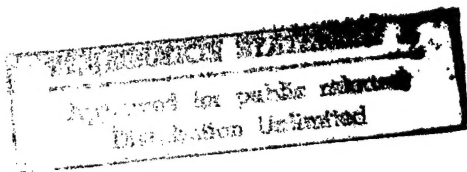
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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 April 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

JOURNAL VIEWS ASIAN PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

HK280110 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 pp 31-36

[Article by Guo Zhaolie [6753 3513 3525]: "Economic Development and Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The Asian-Pacific region has become a place of vigor and vitality in the world. The rapid economic growth of the Asian-Pacific countries has created conditions for cooperation in the region. To be sure, there are various political and economic contradictions between different countries in the region. But the necessity and possibility of developing regional economic cooperation are increasing. As a big country in the Asian-Pacific region, China is playing a more and more important role. China wishes to promote cooperation with all Asian-Pacific countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to enhance peace, stability, and prosperity in the region.

The Pacific region, especially the Asian-Pacific region which is usually referred to as the Western Pacific zone, is drawing more and more attention in the world. The Asian-Pacific region has emerged today as a place of vigor and vitality. This view is widely accepted by the world media.

I. The Asian-Pacific Region Is a Place Full of Vigor and Vitality in the World

While the Asian-Pacific region is rising and developing at a fast speed, different countries in this region are becoming more and more interdependent due to the increasingly complicated international division of labor, the development of trade and exchanges, and the more and more intensive flow of capital. All these are objective facts. The steady but rapid growth of the Asian-Pacific region and the increasingly intimate interdependence between Asian-Pacific countries have prepared conditions and provided grounds for cooperation in the region.

1. One conspicuous feature of the Asian-Pacific region is its economic growth, which has led the world, both throughout the 1960's and the 1970's and presently. This was so even during the last two oil crises and most recent long-term worldwide economic depression. Just take the average annual growth rate in the period from 1970 to 1982 as an example. The

average annual growth rates of all new industrialized Asian countries and areas that had adopted an export oriented strategy of industrialization development were maintained between 8 and 9.9 percent. All ASEAN countries, except Singapore (with an average annual growth rate of 8.5 percent), managed to maintain an annual growth rate between 6 and 7 percent. Although Japan's average annual growth rate was only 4.6 percent, it was still much higher than that of such developed countries in the Pacific region as the United States (2.7 percent), Canada (3.4 percent), Australia (3.1 percent), and New Zealand (1.8 percent). (Footnote 1) ("World Development Report," The World Bank, 1984) In 1984, when the world's economy was recovering, GNP growth in the United States (with inflation taken into account) was recorded at 6.9 percent. (Footnote 2) (The International Monetary Fund Report, 27 April 1985) Due to a drastic growth in imports to the United States, the state of the economy expanded rapidly, and the growth rate kept going up. Japan achieved a 5.8 percent growth; and, among rising industrial Asian countries and areas, Singapore witnessed an 8.5 percent growth, South Korea 7.5 percent, Taiwan Province of China 11 percent, and Hong Kong 8 percent. These were all higher than other areas. Among the ASEAN countries, which had been endeavoring to catch up with the above rising industrial Asian countries and areas, Indonesia had a 4.2 percent growth, Thailand 5.6 percent, and Malaysia 6.8 percent, all having achieved fairly high growth except the Philippines, which suffered negative growth. (Footnote 3) (HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL, 11 January 1985) China's economy has undergone tremendous and profound changes since 1979. Throughout the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, China's gross industrial and agricultural output value grew at an average growth rate of 10 percent a year. (Footnote 4) (Zhao Ziyang: "Explanation of the Proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan," 18 September 1985) In 1984, China's gross social output value (summation of the output value of agriculture, industry, the building industry, transportation, post and telecommunications, and commerce) increased by 13 percent over the previous year. (Footnote 5) (RENMIN RIBAO, 10 March 1985) Nixon, Asian regional vice president of the Bank of America, predicted in Beijing in March 1985, that with China's 10-percent economic growth as a strong impetus, the Asian-Pacific region's economy would grow dramatically and top the world. (Footnote 6) (NANYANG SIN CHEW LIAN HE WAN BAO, 26 March 1985) According to a calculation by the Industrial Bank of Japan based on data provided by the World Bank, about 50 percent of the growth in the world's GNP (excluding the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries) has been attributed to the "Pacific countries" including the United States since 1980; even if the United States is not taken into account, the Pacific countries still have made one-third of the growth in the world's GNP. (Footnote 7) (MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Japan, 2 February 1985)

[HK280111] 2. The vitality of the Asian-Pacific region has also been fully displayed during the current new technological revolution centered around the electronic and information technology, in which some traditional industries have been transformed and reinvigorated while some new industries using new technology and playing exemplary roles have been developing vigorously. All these developments have played an important role which cannot be neglected in improving product quality, upgrading the commodities

structure, increasing values, and insuring a steady increase in economic growth. The United States and Japan, situated respectively on opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean, are economically developed and technologically advanced countries in the world today. Both lead the world in such technological fields as microelectronics, biological engineering, optical fiber telecommunications, lasers, new materials, and new energy sources. The "Sun Belt" along the West Coast of the United States on the eastern bank of the Pacific Ocean is an area full of vigor and vitality. Meanwhile, rising on the western bank of the Pacific Ocean is a new industrial belt, namely, the Asian-Pacific region, consisting of Japan, rising industrial Asian countries and areas, the ASEAN countries, and China. In this region, Japan has a lead over others in technology. It is quickening its pace to catch up with the United States and very likely has a lead over the latter in the areas of microelectronics, robotics, optical fiber telecommunications, and so on. It is also threatening to surpass the United States in regard to high technology in the electronic products market. Although the favorable U.S. trade balance in regard to electronic products has long been an active factor in maintaining the country's balance of trade, trade deficits have now been recorded for the first time. Standing at \$6.8 billion, U.S. deficits in the trade of electronic products are enormous and growing. If we just have a look at trade between the United States and Japan, deficits in the trade of electronic products on the part of the United States increased from \$9 billion in 1983 to \$15 billion in 1984. This figure was much higher than the amount of deficits arising from trade of automobiles. (Footnote 8) (SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, 8 June 1985)

Regarding the introduction of advanced technology, transformation of traditional industries, and development of new industries, the developing countries in the Asian-Pacific region, especially rising industrial Asian countries and areas, have taken swift action to upgrade their commodities structure and raise their competitive power in the international market. Singapore has concentrated its efforts on developing computer and electronics industries and has also set out to explore other fields which involve completely different technologies, such as medical apparatus and instruments, astronautics, and biological engineering.

Since World War II, with a relatively stable international and domestic environment, countries in the Asian-Pacific region have adopted a strategy of developing investment-oriented or export-oriented industries which better conform reality. They have given fuller play to their rich resources and favorable geographical positions, introduced the applied advanced science and technology and management experience, and thus achieved an economic growth rate that surpasses other parts of the world and maintained a long-term development trend. Economic growth certainly will pave the way for trade and capital circulation, strengthen interdependence between different countries, and thus prepare the conditions for further economic growth.

3. The Asian-Pacific region is a very large and brisk trade market. The proportion of its trade volume to the total trade volume of the world increased from 15.3 percent in 1980 to 17.7 percent in 1983. The shifting

of the focus of the U.S. foreign trade is of great significance to the growth in the trade volume of the Asian-Pacific region. A historical turning point came in 1980 in U.S. foreign trade which had always taken Europe as its major partner. In that year the volume of U.S. trade with the Asian-Pacific region made up 24.6 percent of the total volume of its trade with the world, and surpassed for the first time in history the proportion attributed to Europe which was recorded at 24.2 percent in the same year. Since then the proportion of the volume of trade with the Asian-Pacific region has increased every year while the proportion of the volume of trade with Europe has continued to decline. In 1983, the proportion of volume of trade with the Asian-Pacific region rose to 29.9 percent, while that of Europe declined to 23.7 percent. (Footnote 9) (Calculated based on "Statistics on Trade Direction 1984" by the International Monetary Fund) So the Asian-Pacific region has emerged as the largest trade market for the United States. Statistical data show that 37.29 percent of the volume of import to the United States in the first 10 months of 1984 was attributed to Asia. In other words, the volume of goods imported from Asia increased drastically by 36.97 percent over the previous year. (Footnote 10) (CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Washington, 4 December 1984)

[HK280112] Japan and the United States are the largest trade partners in the pan-Pacific region. The volume of trade between these two countries makes up more than 50 percent of the entire region's volume of trade. Of course, there exists the problem of the enormous trade balance in favor of Japan. The favorable balance of trade amounted to only \$19.6 billion in 1983 but soared to \$36.8 billion in 1984, thus stirring up strong complaints from the United States. (Footnote 11) (VOICE MONTHLY, Japan, June 1985) Meanwhile, Japan has been taking the Asian-Pacific region, especially those rising industrial Asian countries and areas and the ASEAN countries, as its important trade market. In 1982, the volume of trade between Japan and the ASEAN countries accounted for 12.7 percent of Japan's total foreign trade volume and was higher than that between Japan and Western Europe. The foreign trade of rising industrial Asian countries and areas and the ASEAN countries has also been increasing and their export to the United States, in particular, has grown conspicuously. Randolph [0243 6670 1133], chief assistant to Fairbanks [6316 1422 3803 0344 2448], U.S. ambassador-at-large to the pan-Pacific region has said: In 1984, U.S. imports from Singapore increased by 39 percent, from Thailand by 37 percent, from Malaysia by 28 percent, and from Hong Kong by 29 percent. Thus, U.S. imports from the whole of Asia increased by nearly one-third. (Footnote 12) (KOKUSAI MONDAI MONTHLY, Japan, May 1985) As the policy of opening up to the outside world has been maintained, the volume of China's foreign trade in 1984 saw a real growth of 19.6 percent (with fluctuations in prices and exchange rates taken into account) over the previous year, of which the real growth in exports increased by 14.6 percent and that of imports by 24.7 percent. (Footnote 13) (See Footnote 5) China's major import and export partners are Japan, Hong Kong, and Macao, North America, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Exports to these areas made up about 60 percent of China's total export volume while import from these areas accounted for 70 percent of the country's total import volume. In 1984, the volume of trade between China and

Japan totaled \$31.1 billion and topped the highest level in history. (Footnote 14) (JINGJI CANKAO, 21 January 1985) Also, the volume of China's trade with the United States totaled nearly \$6.1 billion the same year, the highest record in history. (Footnote 15) (Bulletin by the Department of Commerce, United States, 7 February 1985) If we look at the import-export trade of the Asian region, we see that 40 percent of the export volume and 50 percent of the import volume of the United States, 33 percent of the export volume and 84 percent of the import volume of South Korea, 70 percent of the export volume and 63 percent of the import volume of Thailand, 55 percent of the export volume and 58 percent of the import volume of Japan, and 82 percent of the export volume and 72 percent of the import volume of the Philippines were with countries in the Pacific region. This trend has become more and more obvious. (Footnote 16) (SHIJIE JINGJI, Beijing, October 1984) Thus, it can be seen that the interdependence between different countries in this region with regard to import and export trade has been strengthened daily.

4. The strengthening of the interdependence within this region has also been expressed in the expansion of investments and the intensive flow of capital. The Asian-Pacific region is becoming a promising investment market. After World War II, in order to develop their own national economy, and especially to implement the strategy of investment-oriented and export-oriented industrial development, and, in order to readjust their product structure in recent years and upgrade it from a labor intensive type to a technology and knowledge intensive type, many Asian-Pacific countries needed to introduce foreign capital and advanced technology. Meanwhile, in order to seek investment markets for their surplus capital, open up new commodity markets, and secure various resources, developed countries need to increase their investments in the Asian-Pacific region where there are rich resources, a rapidly developing economy, a relatively great demand for foreign capital, a sound financial system, and a good investment environment which promises relatively high profits.

The United States and Japan are the major investors in the Asian-Pacific region. By 1982, investments by these two countries accounted for over three-fourths of foreign direct investments in the region. U.S. investments in the Asian-Pacific region have been growing faster than U.S. investments in any other part of the world. Although U.S. direct private investments are still dominating at present in terms of their total value, the growth rate and net value of U.S. investments in the Asian-Pacific region in a specific year have already exceeded the growth rate and the annual net value of U.S. investment in Western Europe. From 1975 to 1982, U.S. direct private investments in the Asian-Pacific region (mainly in the Western Pacific region) increased from \$5.95 billion to \$28.5 billion, an increase of 380 percent. In the same period, U.S. direct private investments in Western Europe increased from \$49.5 billion to \$99.8 billion, an increase of merely 100 percent. The net value of U.S. investments in the Asian-Pacific region totaled \$1.29 billion in 1982, excluding investments in China. With the latter counted, the value would have exceeded that for Western Europe in the same year, namely, \$1.32 billion. (Footnote 17) (Commercial Status

Quo, [Shang ye xian zhuang 0794 2814 3807 3692], United States, August 1977; August 1983) [HK280113] By mid-1984, U.S. investments in the Asian Pacific region accounted for about 15 percent of its total investments abroad. In the past 5 years, the total U.S. investments abroad increased by 39 percent, while investments in the Asian-Pacific region increased by 65 percent. (Footnote 18) (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 20 August 1984) Japan has made investments all over the world, but with its focus on the Third World with Asia most heavily invested. By the end of March 1981, Japan's permissible aggregate value of direct investments amounted to 36.5 million, of which 26.9 percent was invested in Asia, almost all being poured into the ASEAN countries and Northeast Asia. (Footnote 19) (Bulletin of the Ministry of Finance of Japan, 17 June 1981) Before 1970, investments in North America ranked first in Japan's direct overseas investments. But since 1971, investments in Asia have ranked first while investments in North America second.

The reason both the United States and Japan have focused their investments on the Asian-Pacific region is because of the low labor costs, high labor productivity, good economic results, and relatively high returns on investments in the region. The profit rate of U.S. investments in the Asian-Pacific region is usually higher than that of U.S. investments in Western Europe. In 1981, the profit rate of direct U.S. private investments in the Asian-Pacific region was 22.2 percent, almost double the return on investments in Western Europe which was recorded at 12 percent. In general, Japan's direct private investments in the Western Pacific region can yield returns ranging from 22 to 25 percent, while the profit rate of investments in Europe, North America, and Japan proper ranges merely from 12 to 14 percent. (Footnote 20) (UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, New York, 12 September 1983)

Keeping abreast of the rapid economic growth, the expanding scale of trade, the development of investment, and the strengthening of interdependence in the Asian-Pacific region, the international capital flow has become more and more intensive and international financial activities more and more busy in the region since the latter half of the 1960's. The international financial market has expanded rapidly. A group of international financial centers consisting of Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo have emerged, thus forming a tripartite balance along with New York as the financial center in North America and London as the financial center in Western Europe.

II. The Possibility of Economic Cooperation Has Increased in the Asian-Pacific Region

There are many contradictions between different Asian-Pacific countries because, composed of multiple nationalities, they are of different religious backgrounds, different cultures, even different political and social systems. Economically speaking, there are three types of contradictions: 1) Contradictions between developed countries, usually called North-North contradictions, are contradictions within the framework of a lateral division of labor. 2) Contradictions between developed and developing countries,

usually called North-South contradictions, consist mostly of those in the framework of a vertical division of labor, although some are contradictions within the framework of a lateral division of labor. 3) Contradictions between developing countries, usually called South-South contradictions. Apart from these contradictions, the Asian-Pacific region has also witnessed an increasingly sharp struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States. This has given rise to the political contradictions between the East and the West. These contradictions and contention mixed together have led to an extremely complicated political and economic situation in the region.

It must be noted that the necessity and possibility of developing regional economic cooperation are constantly increasing despite existing contradictions. 1) Most of the Asian-Pacific countries which had suffered exploitation by colonialism are seeking to develop an independent national economy and to eliminate traces of unjust and unequal enslavement. These are the goals that many developing countries in this region have been striving for. They can, therefore, join forces in the struggle against hegemonist aggression and expansion and in their efforts to establish a new international economic order, to strengthen their collective potential for self-reliance, and to solve South-South contradictions through South-South cooperation in various forms at all levels. Politically speaking, these common goals and desires provide an important basis for and imply the possibility of regional economic cooperation. 2) As mentioned above, the rise of the Asian-Pacific region, their high growth rate that surpasses other regions in the world, and the more and more intimate interdependence between the Asian-Pacific countries have provided economic conditions and grounds for cooperation between them. 3) Although similarities between the developing countries in their production and trade structure may have intensified trade competition between them, it may enable them to easily adopt a unified attitude in handling their relations with developed countries, especially in waging a joint struggle against the developed countries who practice shifting economic crises on to other countries, impose harsh terms for trade, and resort to trade protectionism. Therefore, there is greater and greater need for a certain form of multinational economic cooperation. [HK280114] 4) Different countries in the Asian-Pacific region are at different economic and technological levels and are developing in different ways. Such being the case, there is more room for different countries, especially developed and developing countries, to complement each other. Developing countries need capital goods, funds, and technology, while developed countries need all kinds of resources, certain labor-intensive industrial products, as well as a commodity market and investment market. If these countries can adhere to the principle of fairness, equality, and mutual benefit, help supply each other's needs, complement each other, and cooperate with each other, then North-South relations will be improved. This will be beneficial to both the South and the North. 5) The rapid development of telecommunication and transport means has helped shorten the distance, both in terms of time and space, between different countries engaging in regional cooperation, thus turning the Pacific Ocean into a channel for cooperation and exchange. 6) Multilateral cooperation organizations like ASEAN have emerged in the

Asian-Pacific region, and countries respectively belonging to the North and the South under different social systems, such as China and Japan, have also established friendly and cooperative bilateral relations which will extend into the 21st century. Although there are still many difficulties and it takes time to develop cooperation, it is not impossible to gradually develop bilateral or multilateral economic cooperative relations transcending different social systems, within certain fields, at a certain level, to a certain extent, and in a certain form.

III. New Development of the Asian-Pacific Regional Cooperation Initiative

The year 1984 was an essential year in terms of cooperation initiative in the Pacific; that year the U.S. Government's interest in Asian-Pacific regional cooperation increased dramatically, a development closely related to the fact that the U.S. Government and public had paid more attention to the Asian-Pacific region. In March 1984, the United States established the new post of ambassador-at-large in charge of the issues concerning the Pacific community and sent Fairbanks, the first appointee to that post, to visit more than 20 countries in the Asian-Pacific region. (Footnote 21) (MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Japan, 28, 29 November 1984) In September of the same year, a National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation was set up on President Reagan's instruction. President Reagan and Vice President Bush even jointly attended the first meeting of the committee. In October, Secretary of State Shultz delivered in Los Angeles a speech entitled "Prospects for U.S. Diplomacy." He asserted that "the idea on the Pacific community is taking shape," implying that it is time to take action to realize the Pacific cooperation initiative. (Footnote 22) (ASAHI SHIMBUN, Japan, 27, 28 November 1984) As everybody knows, President Reagan has made use of every opportunity to emphasize the special interests of the United States toward the Pacific region. The United States has attached such importance to cooperation in the Pacific region since 1984 because it has realized that its interests in this region weigh heavier and heavier. It needs to safeguard and expand its economic front and to extend its influence in the Asian-Pacific region in order to step up its struggle with the Soviet Union.

What has most attracted people's attention is that, at an ASEAN enlarged foreign ministerial meeting in July 1984, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member nations, which used to show indifference toward Pacific regional cooperation, held discussion with the foreign ministers of some other Pacific countries, namely, the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, on strengthening economic cooperation between ASEAN and other Pacific countries, at the suggestion of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar. This was the so-called "six-plus-five" dialog. All the foreign ministers unanimously agreed that the dialog should be continued and made part of the enlarged meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers. SIN CHEW JIT POH of Malaysia reported that the Pacific regional cooperation program planned by ASEAN has the following features: 1) Stress is to be placed on technological cooperation between the six ASEAN members on the one hand and the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and all the small Pacific island countries on the other hand. 2) No new organization is to

be set up and the establishment of any community is undesirable. 3) The "six-plus-five" dialog will be used as a form to enhance cooperation and to exchange views and knowledge about the future development trend of the region. 4) The United States, Japan, and other developed countries are to take charge of training qualified personnel and technology transfer. (Footnote 23) (SIN CHEW JIT POH, Malaysia, 13 July 1984) The first field selected for cooperation is the exploitation of human resources. This may provoke the least conflict but may readily reap substantial benefits. Economic cooperation in the form of the "six-plus-five" dialog is an expression of ASEAN's principle of strengthening political cooperation and acting in unison in handling foreign economic relations.

[HK280116] Japan also officially began to improve the Pacific cooperation structure in 1984, setting up a "Coordination and Adjustment Committee for the Pacific Cooperation Initiative" under the Foreign Ministry (Footnote 24) (TOKYO SHIMBUN, Japan, 16 November 1984) and a "Committee for Study of the Pacific Initiative" under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The act of upgrading Pacific regional cooperation as a topic discussed at the nongovernmental level to be placed on the government's agenda was in itself a new development which merited attention. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited four Pacific countries from 13 to 20 January 1984. During his talks with Australian Prime Minister Hawke, Nakasone put forth the "four principles on enhancement of Pacific regional cooperation," namely: 1) to enhance cooperation in the economic, cultural, and technological fields; 2) to enhance cooperation mainly at the nongovernmental level; 3) to pursue an opening-up policy rather than exclusionism; and 4) to respect the initiative of ASEAN. This represents continuity and development of the Pacific initiative.

The Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC), which was established in Canberra 5 years ago, held its fourth meeting in Seoul, South Korea last spring. This was the most massive meeting that the PECC had ever held. The participants in the meeting unanimously agreed that this region should promote cooperation centering around economic affairs, but failed to achieve unanimity of views on the method, appreciated the two basic policies of invigorating the economy at home and opening up to the outside world that China had pursued in recent years, and wished China success in its program of four modernizations. (Footnote 25) (RENMIN RIBAO, 5 June 1985) Australian Prime Minister Hawke believed that China is "one of the most important barometers of the world's development today." (Footnote 26) (XINHUA, Canberra, 30 November 1984) Former U.S. President Nixon stated: "China will possibly emerge as an economic giant in the 21st century." (Footnote 27) (PROBLEME WEEKLY, France, 7 May 1984) The whole world is watching China, the big power full of vigor and vitality rising on the western bank of the Pacific Ocean. Japanese financial circles believe that "China regaining its vitality is the major contributing factor to the current fascination with the Pacific era." (Footnote 28) ((SEIRON) [2973 6158] Magazine, Japan, No 2, 1985)

The existence, development, position, and role of China are objective realities. Following the in-depth implementation of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, the growth of its economy, and expansion of foreign trade, China's position in the Asian-Pacific region, even in the world, will continue to be strengthened. Today, China is maintaining much closer economic ties with countries in the Asian-Pacific region than with other regions in the world. As China's four modernizations is in full swing, the China market will be linked closer and closer with the international market and economic cooperation between China and foreign countries which takes various forms and has substantial content will also be strengthened further and further. As everybody knows, China has adopted the policy of opening up to all countries. In 1980, four special economic zones were set up in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces; in 1984, 14 coastal cities, including Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, and Guangzhou, and Hainan Island were opened up; and recently, it was decided to open the Chang Jiang Delta, the Zhu Jiang Delta, and the Southern Fujian triangular zone. To deal with the Hong Kong issue, China has adopted the policy of "one country, two systems." The satisfactory solution to the Hong Kong issue has not only laid down a reliable basis for the maintenance of long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong, but has also provided valuable experience for the peaceful solution to historical issues between different countries and to international disputes. Undoubtedly, all these will further expedite China's economic cooperation with foreign countries in the future.

[HK280117] It is China's responsibility, as a big country in the Asian-Pacific region, to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region and to play its necessary role in enhancing economic cooperation in this region. At the 41st Annual Meeting of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok in March 1985, the head of the Chinese delegation declared China's principal stand on the issue, saying that "China, as a member of the Asian-Pacific region, will actively support and take part in the economic cooperation within the region and will contribute to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region." (Footnote 29) (RENMIN RIBAO, 20 March 1985)

The countries of the Asian-Pacific region are sincerely looking forward to stability and prosperity. However, this goal will never be fulfilled without sincere cooperation. Members of the Asian-Pacific region should enhance cooperation in the economic, cultural, and technological fields. Their cooperation should have nothing to do with political and military affairs and should not be used by any superpower as an instrument to oppose another superpower. Asian-Pacific regional economic cooperation should not be made exclusive either. Our world today is a multipolar world with multiple centers; different parts of it can play their own role. Development of the Pacific region does not exclude that of the Atlantic or other regions, and the Asian-Pacific region must strive for common development and prosperity with other parts of the world. In light of the complicated circumstances where the stage of economic development varies from country to country in the Asian-Pacific region, it is impractical to imitate the European economic

community. In fact, we had better start with a loose economic cooperation which suits the current stage of development. Here we cannot avoid a key issue concerning enhancement of current economic cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region, that is, how to improve North-South relations. The trade volume between Japan and the United States holds the balance in the Asian-Pacific region, but the trade conflict between these two countries has become a major problem in this region today. Intensification of this North-North contradiction would aggravate the North-South contradiction, because intensification of the trade conflict between the United States and Japan will lead to dominance by trade protectionism which will be a catastrophe for those developing countries in the region relying on an export-oriented economy, especially in the current situation where economic growth is slowing down in the United States and the country's capacity to import goods has been reduced. The situation in all the rising industrial countries and areas in Asia that had witnessed high economic growth in the year before last was discouraging last year. These countries have lowered their planned targets for economic growth one after another. Singapore has done so and South Korea has followed suit. This is a new situation which merits attention. Both the United States and Japan, between which the economic contradictions are intensifying daily, are faced with the common task of exploring the commodity and investment markets in developing countries. However, if the failure of economic development in developing countries leads to instability, developed countries will also encounter tremendous difficulties in their efforts for further economic development. It is quite easy to understand why "the prosperity of the North countries cannot occur the prosperity of the South countries." The Chinese people, who have survived colonialist oppression and exploitation, wish to expedite "North-South dialog" through "South-South cooperation." Actuated by this wish, the Chinese people will pursue the five principles of peaceful coexistence, try their best to cooperate with all Asian-Pacific countries based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and strive in unison with them for the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region.

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CSO: 4005/552

GENERAL

HUAN XIANG DISCUSSES WORLD PEACE IN INTERVIEW

HK270818 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 86 pp 2-4

[Interview with Comrade Huan Xiang, director of the International Studies Center of the State Council, by staff reporter Huang Shuhai [7806 2579 3189]: "Huan Xiang on the Question of World Peace"; date and place not given]

[Text] A UN General Assembly Session in 1982 approved the designation of 1986 as the "International Peace Year," and this was formally proclaimed at the UN's 40th anniversary meeting on 24 October last year. The aim of the "International Peace Year" is to reiterate the UN Charter on defending peace, to enable governments and people throughout the world to concern themselves with the question of peace, and to strive to promote world peace and stability.

This important activity initiated by the United Nations has enjoyed responses and support from governments and organizations of over 100 countries in the world. China formally set up the "China Organizing Committee for International Peace Year" in Beijing on 10 May last year and is ready to conduct various types of International Peace Year activities this year.

Recently, the reporter paid a special visit to Comrade Huan Xiang, director of the International Studies Center of the State Council, and asked him to air his views on the major issue of world peace.

The Great Significance of the International Peace Year

[Question] Would you please air your views on the major significance of the "International Peace Year" initiated by the United Nations?

[Answer] I think it was quite appropriate for the United Nations to designate this year as International Peace Year. In the past U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations were very tense. During the 6 whole years from the latter period of the Carter administration to the Reagan era, U.S.-Soviet relations have been very tense. However, due to the struggle of the world's people and the efforts of U.S. and Soviet allies to prevent them from going too far, the United States and the Soviet Union, who are both in difficulties, have no choice but to relax their tense relations a little.

The United Nations has initiated the International Peace Year and mobilized the world's people to push the two superpowers from confrontation to dialogue. This is quite necessary.

In addition, as the United States is carrying out its "strategic defense plan" and the Soviet Union is building its antimissile defense system, the U.S.-Soviet arms race has scaled new heights and expanded from the ground to space as well as from the sphere of ordinary nuclear weapons to that of high technology nuclear weapons. They have also greatly developed their conventional weapons. As a result, they have entered a new period in their rivalry for military superiority.

Under such circumstances, the designation of International Peace Year will play a positive role in mobilizing the world's people to oppose wars, in preserving peace, in stopping the U.S.-Soviet arms race, in making space serve peace, and in promoting the United States and the Soviet Union to shift from confrontation to dialogue.

One more point is that apart from Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the war launched by racists in South Africa, and Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, there are also wars between some Third World countries. In this situation, people can make full use of the favorable factors brought about by the International Peace Year to call for peace so that the warring nations will settle their problems through peaceful negotiations and spend their money on construction instead of on buying weapons. All this is also of great significance.

Therefore, it is a matter of course for this UN proposal to enjoy popular support.

Why Mankind Has Gained 40 Years of Peace

[Question] There were only 21 years between World War I and World War II. But since the end of World War II, there have been 40 years of peace for mankind. How has this been achieved?

[Answer] There have been two important yet apparently strange phenomena over the past 40 years since the end of World War II.

One is that the relations between the two superpowers have been quite tense, occasionally with serious military and nuclear confrontations. But no war has broken out between them. For example, in the 1948 Berlin Crisis, the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, and the Middle East Crises, the United States and the Soviet Union seemed to be ready to fight. The situation was very tense, but war did not break out as both were able to wake up at the last moment.

The other is that during this period, small and regional wars have kept breaking out in the Third World.

All this shows that over the past 40 years, wars have taken place mainly in some Third World countries and that no war has broken out between densely

populated developed countries with highly centralized industries and serious and direct military confrontations.

[HK270826] I believe that such a situation has emerged because of the following factors:

First is that the spheres of influence in Europe designated by the Yalta agreement still remain intact. Viewed from post war history, we feel that European countries still observe the provisions of the Yalta agreement on Europe.

As for regions outside Europe, such as Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa, they have also signed agreements over the past 40 years limiting each other's action. This situation has helped stabilize U.S.-Soviet relations. As everyone understands, going beyond these limits would mean harming the fundamental interests of others, and the side that is harmed will not take it lying down.

Second is the balance of military forces. A so-called "balance of terror" has existed since the emergence of nuclear weapons. A country which possessed nuclear weapons dares not use them. As a nuclear war would bring about mutual destruction, no country is sure of defeating its opponent. So no country dares to launch a nuclear war. The U.S. and the Soviet people and their allies are all opposed to nuclear war. Therefore, although there is a serious military confrontation, no war has occurred between them so far.

Third is that the military allies the two superpowers control are not stable. On the one hand, they can make their allies a component of their forces when confronting the other bloc. On the other hand, there are disadvantages. Since one of the two blocs wants to confront the other bloc in the name of its bloc, it cannot help but find ways to reach a unanimous view within its own bloc. So each is restricted by its bloc, war has not broken out between them. On many occasions, the United States was restricted by its bloc because its Western allies failed to reach unanimity.

Fourth is that political, economic, and ideological confrontations are unsynchronized and even contradictory to each other at times. For example, although U.S.-Soviet confrontation is serious and sharp, neither side dares to move an inch, as they are restricted by various domestic political factors. In the ideological field, both sides ferociously abuse each other, but such abuse is aimed at intimidating the people and allies of its opponent. In reality, neither side really feels the ideological threat of its opponent.

Let me give another example. Economically, in the early post war period, Soviet policy was aimed at maintaining two parallel markets. Trade between the two blocs was very minor before 1954. Subsequently, it gradually grew and infiltrated into the two markets. Now two markets no longer exist. Sixty percent of Soviet foreign trade is carried out with socialist countries and 30 percent with Western countries. Both the Soviet Union and the

East European countries are heavily indebted to Western countries. The Soviet Union has to import a large amount of grain from Western countries each year. All this indicates that although military, political, and ideological confrontations are very sharp between the two blocs, their trade and economic exchanges are quite frequent. Trade between the Soviet Union and Western countries, and Western Europe in particular, is carried out widely, to say nothing of trade between Eastern Europe and Western countries.

As military, political, and ideological confrontation are not synchronized, war has not broken out. Some factors push them to unleash a war but others prevent them from doing so.

[Question] Is the world now experiencing bipolarization or multipolarization?

[Answer] Without doubt, it was bipolarization under the Yalta agreement. But bipolarization has been shifting to multipolarization in recent years. The founding of the PRC in 1949 with an independent foreign policy made bipolarization become tripolarization. The emergence of the EEC in 1958, the rising of economically big countries like Japan since the 1960's, and the possibility of more countries becoming independent--all these will attribute to the formation of the inevitable trend of multipolarization.

Although the world is developing toward multipolarization, the two poles are still playing a role which other "poles" cannot play, as these two "poles" possess greater strength than other "poles." Undoubtedly, however, the trend of multipolarization is already playing an important role in pinning down the United States and the Soviet Union. This is why no large-scale war has broken out over the past 40 years.

[HK270842] Where Have the Factors for Peace Manifested Themselves?

[Question] The factors for war are increasing, but the factors for peace have outstripped the trend toward war. In what aspects do you think the factors for peace have manifested themselves?

[Answer] I think this judgment is correct. The factors for peace are increasing, and they have manifested themselves as follows:

1. The world's peace resolutely stand for peace and against war. This awakening manifests itself in the vigorously emerging peace movements.
2. The Third World is in the ascendant and powerful. The colonial system has collapsed. Most of the countries in the world have won independence and are no longer at the mercy of the imperialists. The Third World countries have formed the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, and the oil group. They can play an independent role in the international arena.
3. China is determined to make its people prosperous and to take an independent and self-strengthening road.

4. Although not everyone is satisfied with the United Nations, it has played a certain role in safeguarding world peace. No other organization can replace it. Its positive role is expanding.

5. Not only the Third World countries, but also farsighted politicians in the West have realized that there should be no war in the world and that the money spent on armaments should be used for construction and to help the Third World countries become prosperous, as this is also beneficial to the developed Western countries.

[Question] Why do we say that the Third World is the main force for preserving peace?

[Answer] The Third World countries have large populations. They are the poorest and have the strongest desire for solving their problems and improving their standards of living. So they are the most resolute in opposing war. If the people of the Third World can unite with the people of developed countries in defending peace, peace will be guaranteed.

U.S.-Soviet Contention for Hegemony Is the Source of War

[Question] Why do you say that the two superpowers have special responsibility for war and peace? In what ways is this different from the bipolarization advocated by the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] As I said, bipolarization is changing into multipolarization. It takes a long time for multipolarization to replace bipolarization. They will grow stronger in the course of preserving world peace.

The two superpowers, which maintain the largest nuclear arsenals, are the only countries capable of starting a nuclear war. Naturally, they have a special responsibility for war and peace.

My purpose of putting the question this way is to make everyone understand that U.S.-Soviet contention for hegemony is the source of war. They will be held responsible if war breaks out. Therefore, the people of the world should exert moral pressure on them to prevent them from launching a war.

Effective Methods for Preventing Wars

[Question] What do you think are effective measures for preventing war under the present situation?

[Answer] This is too big a question to answer. I will talk briefly on this.

First, we must oppose the nuclear and conventional arms race between the two superpowers, and the expansion of their race into space in particular. Nuclear weapons must be thoroughly eliminated.

Second, all peace-loving people and politicians must unite, form a broadly-based force for peace, and continue their antiwar campaign on a large scale.

Third, efforts should be made to settle the problem of "hot sports."

Fourth, underdeveloped countries should be given help to solve their economic problems.

[Reporter] Thank you for having aired your valuable views on the above problems.

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CSO: 4005/552

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM--Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--With the approval of the State Education Commission, the Zhongguo Xinwen Xue Yuan [0022 0948 2450 5113 1331 7108, China Institute of Journalism] has been inaugurated in Beijing and will begin enrollment this year. Mu Qing, director of the XINHUA News Agency, was appointed president of the institute. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0005 GMT 3 Mar 86 OW]/12766

WORKS OF DONG BIWU--Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--"DONG BIWU ZHENGZHI FALU WEN JI" [5516 1801 2976 2398 3112 3127 1774 2429 7162, COLLECTED WORKS ON POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW OF DONG BIWU] has been published and put on sale to mark the 100th birth anniversary of Comrade Dong Biwu. The book contains 62 important speeches, articles, and letters made and written by Comrade Dong Biwu from 1940 to 1959, totaling more than 300,000 words. Many of the speeches, articles, and letters are published for the first time. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 3 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4005/530

EAST REGION

ANHUI TO OPEN 4TH SESSION OF 6TH CPPCC

OW170502 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 16th Standing Committee meeting in Hefei from 13 to 16 March. The meeting decided that the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee will be convened in Hefei on 18 April this year. The meeting also approved the agenda for the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, which includes hearing and examining a work report by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, examining a report by the motions committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee on the handling of the motions since its third session, transmit the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as observers, and elections of personnel.

The meeting's participants heard the guidelines of the national conference on local CPPCC work transmitted by Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended a discussion meeting sponsored by the provincial party committee, and were briefed by Vice Governor Wang Houhong on the education, science and technology, and public health work in Anhui. The meeting decided to set up a motherland Reunification Work Committee under the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Sun Zhongrong and Guang Renhong chaired the meeting. Sun Zhongrong spoke at the closing of the meeting. Attending the meeting were also vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee Hong Pei, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Zheng Jiaqi, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, Ding Jizhe, and Teng Maotong, as well as secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee Zhang Binglun.

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CSO: 4005/536

EAST REGION

SHANDONG MEETING DISCUSSES CONSOLIDATING WORKSTYLE

SK180754 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 March, the leading group of the provincial-level organs, which is in charge of the work of straightening out party style, held a meeting with the participation of responsible persons from various units under the provincial-level organs.

At the meeting, participants heard the report on the work done by the provincial-level organs in consolidating workstyle among the units. The provincial metallurgical company, the provincial industrial and commercial administrative bureau, the provincial agricultural bank, the provincial tourist bureau, and the provincial gold company delivered their reports on the work done in presenting problems and investigating cases in depth, dealing with the malpractices cropping up on every front and in every industry and trade, and in correcting the problems as soon as they are exposed or determined.

Yang Xingfu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. At the meeting, Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on behalf of the leading group under the provincial-level organs, delivered a speech, in which he put forward the demands of the provincial-level organs for deeply consolidating workstyle among the units in the next stage.

The meeting held that, since the 28 February conference of leading cadres from the provincial-level organs on consolidating workstyle, the overwhelming majority of units have earnestly relayed or studied the spirit of the conference and made faster progress in working out measures to implement the spirit. However, because the development in implementing the spirit has not been even and some units have not grasped well the importance and emergency of consolidating workstyle, they have adopted neither a resolute attitude toward dealing with their own problems, nor effective measures to solve them. Therefore, units should, at present, do a good job in implementing the spirit of the 28 February conference of leading cadres and continuously deepening the work of consolidating workstyle among the organs. To this end, attention should be paid to the following tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to continuously enhance leadership over the work of consolidating workstyle of organs. At present, units should analyze or

study their own situation in the work of consolidating workstyle in order to grasp well the problems that need to be dealt with and to work out adequate measures for consolidating or improving workstyle.

2. Efforts should be made to earnestly investigate or deal with various cases exposed by the organs. According to the initial investigation data compiled by the departments and bureaus, the people's petitions and visits, and the petitions submitted by various prefectures, cities, and counties, the provincial-level organs have exposed 64 cases in various fields. As to these cases, the units concerned should organize their forces to investigate them well one by one.

3. A good job should be done in consolidating workstyle in every industry and trade. It is imperative to integrate the endeavor to consolidate workstyle of the leading organs with the work of successfully consolidating workstyle in every industry and trade.

4. Efforts should be made to correct mistakes while consolidating workstyle and to match one's deeds with one's words. It is necessary to continuously upgrade the understanding of the drive in order to strengthen consciousness to overcome the idea that some units have adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the work of consolidating workstyle, have implicated each other in the drive, and have little confidence in the drive.

By conducting the work of consolidating workstyle, efforts should be made to enable the provincial-level organs to truly bring about a new outlook and new workstyle, to set examples in consolidating workstyle throughout the province, and to make contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social morale.

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CSO: 4005/536

EAST REGION

CHEN FAWEN ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG CPPCC MEETING

OW222328 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Hangzhou on 11 March.

Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, was present to report on the issue of correcting party style.

In his report Chen Fawen said: It is an important task to study and carry out the speeches by the central leading comrades on correcting party style, and promoting the development of socialist spiritual civilization. In the past year and more, the provincial CPC Committee has paid close attention to the work of correcting party style. It also has done a lot of work in correcting unhealthy trends, investigating and handling major and important cases, cracking down on serious economic crimes, strictly reinforcing party discipline, and enhancing education in party spirit. Notable achievements have been made. However, some problems still exist. He earnestly hoped that members of the CPPCC, all democratic parties and groups, as well as nonpartisans will offer criticism and suggestions to the work of correcting party style in the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity, sharing wealth and woe," so as to fulfill the goal of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct.

Attending the meeting were Wu Youxin, Zhu Zhiguang, Jiang Ximing, He Zhibin, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, Zhan Shaowen, Ding Deyun, and Wang Chengxu, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Hangzhou-based members of the National CPPCC Committee also attended the meeting by invitation.

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CSO: 4005/536

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CRIME CRACKDOWN--Shanghai has scored notable results in cracking down on thieves and burglars. According to the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau, by 10 March, a total of 1,374 people had given themselves up to the police, and the bureau had recovered stolen money and goods worth more than 500,000 yuan. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Mar 86 OW]/12766

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS ANHUI--According to an Anhui RIBAO report, Governor Wang Yuzhao met with Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and his entourage at the Daojianglou Guesthouse last night. At the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao said: Romania's relations with us are friendly and comradely. We gladly welcome Comrade Ambassador Miculescu to our province. I also believe that the ambassador's survey of our province will definitely promote the development of friendly relations, economic cooperation, and trade between Romania and our province. Ambassador Miculescu said: The purpose of my visit to Anhui Province is to understand the current situation of economic cooperation between Romania and your province, and to explore possibilities for further economic cooperation. During his visit in our province, Ambassador Miculescu went to Tongling City to inspect the cooperative project between Romania and Anhui for producing ammonium phosphate mixed fertilizer, and discussed issues related to the construction of this project with Chinese project managers and Romanian experts. After the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao hosted a banquet for Ambassador Miculescu and his entourage. Comrade Zhao Huaishou, secretary general of the provincial government, and responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned attended the meeting and the banquet. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86 OW]/12766

SHANDONG ESTABLISHES COUNTY-LEVEL CITY--With the approval of the State Council, Yidu County has been abolished, and (Qingzhou) City established. The administrative area of the former Yidu County will also be the administrative area of (Qingzhou) City, which is a city of the county level. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 86 SK]/12766

BUDDHIST MONASTERIES UNDERGO REPAIRS--Fuzhou, March 22 (XINHUA)--Following repairs, more than 2,400 Buddhist monasteries in Fujian Province have been returned to their original owners--monks and nuns--since China began normalizing its religious policy in 1979. Fujian in east China is one of China's Buddhist centers. It had 3,500 monasteries in the 1950's. Provincial Religious Bureau

officials attributed the decrease in the number of monasteries to disrepairs over the years and the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), when all religions were suppressed. There are 6,600 Buddhist monks and nuns in the 2,400 monasteries which have undergone repairs in recent years. The policy allows freedom to conduct religious activities within the monasteries, the officials said. Some 260 monasteries are now open to visitors, the oldest being almost 1,500 years old. More than 15 million yuan was spent repairing a dozen best known monasteries, the officials said. About 90 percent of the funds was raised by the monasteries themselves. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 22 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4005/536

16 April 1986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ORDERS GUARANTEES FOR RURAL AGED, DISABLED, ORPHANED

OW181130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Wuhan, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Hubei Province in Central China has issued the country's first provincial regulation to take care of the aged, disabled, and orphaned in rural areas.

The regulation was passed and went into effect on 16 March by the Standing Committee of Hubei Provincial People's Congress. The regulation stipulates the details that will guarantee food, clothing, medical care, education, housing and burial expenses for childless and infirmed old people, disabled people, and orphaned children in its rural areas.

It is a common practice in China to provide these guarantees to the people, and more than 190,000 people in Hubei Province now enjoy these guarantees.

The Hubei regulation, made according to China's constitution and local situation, stipulates that local governments guarantee the old, disabled, and orphans a living standard on par with that of other people in the rural areas.

It also provides that the province will focus on the development of rural welfare houses for the care of the people, with funds raised and handled by local township governments. So far, the province has built 2,500 rural welfare houses.

The provincial regulation also stipulates that units and individuals who support the aged, disabled, or orphaned be awarded by the government and that any encroachments of the interests of the people will be punished, the regulation provides.

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CSO: 4000/201

16 April 1986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI TO HOLD PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PLENARY SESSION

HK201205 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 20th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Wuchang yesterday. The meeting decided to hold the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress around 20 April. At yesterday's meeting, the participants examined and adopted provisional regulations on the work of providing for households enjoying the five guarantees in rural areas of the province, and appointments and removals.

Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday's meeting and delivered a speech.

Attending the meeting were Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Lin Musem, Chu Chuanyu, and Wang Zhizhuo, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Also attending the meeting as observers were Vice Governor Wang Libin; Ma Liang, president of the provincial higher people's court; and responsible persons of the provincial people's procuratorate, relevant departments of the provincial people's government, and people's congress standing committees of all cities and autonomous prefectures.

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CSO: 4005/537

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CPC COMMITTEE URGES IMPROVING POLITICAL WORK

HK201207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee made a decision on 14 March urging political work cadres, party-member cadres, and party organizations at all levels in the province to learn from (Xiong Yuanqi), an outstanding political work cadre, to carry forward the spirit of self-confidence, self-improvement, and self-respect, and to effectively strengthen and improve ideological and political work in the new period.

The decision reads: Comrade (Xiong Yuanqi), is an ordinary grassroots political work cadre. Before his death, he was director of the propaganda section of the CPC committee of the instruments and meters plant under the (Jiangnan) Petroleum Management Bureau. He had a firm belief in Marxist-Leninism and used Marxism-Leninism to guide himself and others. He studied hard and had the courage to blaze new trails. In view of the new situation in ideological and political work in the new period, he creatively put forward the principle of political work cadres having self-confidence and self-respect and improving themselves. He worked selflessly all his life, dedicated his life to the revolutionary cause, made extraordinary contributions to the party's political and ideological work at an ordinary post, and established a glorious image of a Communist Party member among the masses with his practical actions. Comrade (Xiong Yuanqi) has set a good example for us in carrying out political and ideological work and in straightening out our party style.

In the decision, the provincial CPC committee put forth six proposals for learning from Comrade (Xiong Yuanqi):

1. CPC committees at all levels must fully understand the importance of ideological and political work in the new period and strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work so as to create conditions for the growth of outstanding political work cadres.
2. CPC committees at all levels must treat the activity of learning from (Xiong Yuanqi) as an important measure for improving and strengthening ideological and political work and firmly grasp it.
3. Political work cadres must have a firm belief in Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of dedicating themselves to the communist cause.

4. Political work cadres must study and work hard, and must continuously upgrade their ideological level, knowledge level, and working ability.

5. Political work cadres must always bear in mind the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly, strengthen their party spirit, and set a good example.

6. Strengthening and improving ideological and political work is not only a task for political work departments and cadres, but also a task for the whole party. Both all political work cadres and all party-member cadres, leading cadres in particular, must learn and carry forward the spirit of self-confidence, self-improvement, and self-respect, and set a good example in carrying out ideological and political work.

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CSO: 4005/537

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPC COMMITTEE ON STUDYING MARXIST THEORY

HK150736 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] When approving the circulation of views of the provincial propaganda and organization departments on organizing cadres to study Marxist theory, the provincial CPC committee pointed out: To strengthen the cadres' education in Marxist theory is significant in improving the political quality of cadres, strengthening the building of the contingent of cadres, and building the two civilizations. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to the matter, strengthen their leadership, and do well in formulating plans for the work so as to regularize the theoretical studies of cadres.

Acting in the spirit of central leaders' instructions, such as those from Deng Xiaoping on strengthening the cadre's theoretical studies, plans have been worked out for the province's work.

These point out: To organize cadres, particularly those at and above the county level, serious study of the basic theory of Marxism is a very important and urgent task for us. It is also a great task which plays a strategic role in the situation as a whole.

They point out: We should seriously organize the leading groups at the provincial, city, and county levels to study the basic theories of Marxism. This is the focal point and key in doing well in the cadres' study of theory throughout the province.

The plans stress: We should continue to grasp well the cadres' standardized education about theories. This year we should follow the original plan and continue to study philosophy and political economies. We should strive to introduce televised education in the second half of this year. We should link the cadres' results in theoretical studies to the selection and assessment of advanced cadres.

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CSO: 4005/537

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN CPC COMMITTEE TO IMPROVE WORK STYLE

HK160529 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The Shenzhen City CPC Committee recently made a decision on improving work style. The decision demands that the CPC Committee Standing Committee achieve a tangible improvement of work style.

The decision calls for promoting the practice of investigation and study, uttering less empty talk, and doing more practical work. Every standing committee member must spend at least 7 days a month conducting investigation and solving problems in the grassroots. The system by which members of the standing committee spend days receiving visits from the masses is to be upheld. Every standing committee member must have a liaison point, which should be a trade, a company, an emporium, or a factory, and strike up friendships there on an extensive scale.

It is necessary to insist on seeking truth from facts and oppose boasting. Both good and bad news is to be reported. Meetings are to be streamlined and the number of documents reduced. Meetings should be small-scale and brief. On-the-spot meetings should be held for solving problems.

The standing committee must take care of the major affairs contradictions and avoid monopolizing government business. The members must study basic Marxist theory and party policies and principles, and actively take part in the activities of their party groups. They should spontaneously accept supervision by their party-member comrades. They must not use their powers to take special care of their relatives, sons, and daughters.

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CSO: 4005/537

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RADIO COMMENTARY ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK110847 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Station Commentary: "Let the Flower of Spiritual Civilization Blossom"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial advanced exemplary deeds report group gave its first report this morning and will go to various places in the province to give reports. Its moving advanced deeds are good teaching materials for us to conduct education in ideals and discipline for the cadres and the masses throughout the province. The itinerant reporting activities will further advance the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in all places in our province.

The advanced exemplary figures have come from different work posts and their advanced deeds are also different. They all have a common point, which is that they have lofty ideals and the spirit of devoting themselves to their work, and have been selflessly working at their own posts year in and year out in a down-to-earth manner, without fearing hardship and without taking remuneration into consideration. This is what we should learn from.

At present, our country is in the era of reform. What should all of us do in this great era? The comrades of the advanced exemplary deeds report group have set an example for us with their practical deeds. These advanced exemplary figures live around us. Why can we not do what they do? We believe that the seeds of spiritual civilization sown by the advanced exemplary deeds report group now will blossom more beautifully in the vast land of Guangdong.

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CSO: 4005/516

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS CREATIVITY FORUM FOR ARTISTS

HK060423 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] This morning, a provincial forum on creativity, for middle-aged and young artists, was convened in Guangzhou. At the forum, some 40 middle-aged and young creators of literature, motion pictures and drama met veteran writers including Ouyang Shan, (Du Ai), (Chen Canyon), Qin Mu and (Wu Youheng). They discussed ways of improving the quality of artistic creation.

The forum was held by the Provincial CPC Committee propaganda department. Lin Jiang, head of the propaganda department, made a speech at the forum.

He said: Over the years, the province has made achievements in literature, motion picture and drama creation. Particularly, middle-aged and young creators have scored fruitful achievements, including nine novellas and short stories, 20 dramas and 13 motion pictures which won national and international prizes. Most of these works reflect real life, therefore have the rich flavor of the times and receive a good response from the people. The middle-aged and young creators have become the key core of the province's literary, motion picture and drama creation. But we still do not have many works which can stimulate a nationwide response.

Comrade Lin Jiang hoped that middle-aged and young creators would review their paths of creation; would exchange their experiences of creation with the veterans; and would jointly improve the quality of creation so as to meet the demand of the times and the people.

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CSO: 4005/516

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

JIN BAOSHENG ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL MEETING

HK060658 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Today, after listening to the reports of some 10 industrial and mining enterprises in rural areas on ideological and political work, Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave a talk.

He emphatically pointed out: Ideological and political work is the lifeblood of all economic work. Only by really strengthening ideological and political work can we guarantee the deepgoing development of our reform, opening up, invigoration, and the smooth advance of our four modernizations along the socialist path.

In dealing with the tasks of current ideological and political work, Comrade Jin Baosheng demanded: All locations throughout the region must stress the importance of doing well in grasping the following aspects of work:

1. It is necessary to do well in grasping education toward the current situation and policies. Through summing up the past 10 years' experiences and lessons in smashing the gang of four, and in light of current realities, we must lead the cadres and masses to completely and dialectically observe the situation, clearly distinguish principal from secondary aspects, firmly believe in all policies of the party, and embark on reform and the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.
2. It is essential to do well in grasping education in party spirit and party style. We must teach party members, leading cadres especially, to set an example and resolutely implement the instructions of the central authorities and the spirit of the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities. We must really correct party style, strengthen party spirit, and always bear in mind the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people.
3. It is imperative that we do well in grasping education in ideals and discipline. At present, we must stress teaching cadres to link individual with state interests, and immediate with long-term interests. When these contradict each other, individual interests must be subordinated to the state interests, and immediate interests must be subordinated to long-term interests. We must show discipline and abide by the law. Moreover, we must carry out extensive education in patriotism and revolutionary traditions.

4. We must do well in grasping education toward the legal system. This is the first in a 5-year campaign to popularize elementary legal knowledge among all citizens throughout the region. We must score achievements in this work. We must resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of gambling and feudal and superstitions practices in the urban and rural areas in order to improve the general mood of society and social order.

5. We must vigorously disseminate the idea that we should allow some people to get rich fast, vigorously help other people gradually get lifted out of poverty, and eventually make all of them get rich together.

All representatives attending the regional CPC Committee's report meeting on ideological and political work and leading comrades of regional subordinate units concerned, totaling some 300 people, listened to Comrade Jin Baosheng's report in the hall of (Mingyuan) Hotel.

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CSO: 4005/516

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING CONCLUDES 5 MARCH

HK110627 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 5-day second plenary session of the Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee concluded on 5 March. The main subjects of the session were, relaying and implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and arranging this year's task in straightening out party style in connection with the region's reality.

The session demanded that CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels firmly grasp the following tasks:

Discipline inspection committees at all levels must carry forward the spirit of doing solid work, and actively assist CPC committees in properly carrying out party style. They must concentrate their efforts to resolutely curb several malpractices, use both positive and negative examples to properly conduct education in party spirit, and seriously enforce discipline in connection with curbing malpractices.

The session demanded that party organizations and discipline inspection committees at all levels, party members, and cadres in the region, have a strong sense of responsibility; implement the spirit of the national conference of party delegates and the 7th plenary session of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission by their practical actions, carry out the arrangements made by the Regional CPC Committee; effectively improve party style; strive for a further improvement in the region's party style; and fight for a basic turn for the better in party style.

Yesterday afternoon the forum unanimously adopted a work report rendered by Comrade Wei Chengdong on behalf of the Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, entitled: Enhance Vigor, Make Continuous Efforts To Do Solid Work, and Strive for a Further Improvement in the Region's Party Style.

Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; (Zhong Jiashuo) and (Guo Xiquan), standing committee members of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the forum. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the session and delivered a speech.

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CSO: 4005/516

GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

HK150303 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A 6-day regional forum on organizational work concluded in Nanning yesterday. The participants seriously studied the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's Guangxi speeches. They conveyed and implemented the spirit of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department forum on strengthening the building of rural grassroots party organizations, and discussed strengthening the building of the region's rural grassroots party organizations and selecting, promoting, and employing cadres in strict accordance with party principles. Specific measures were formulated.

Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Guo Xiquan, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and director of the organization department, spoke at the meeting.

The participants held that as a result of rectification, the work of building rural grassroots party organizations in Guangxi is generally good. However, we must soberly realize that there are also many problems in these organizations. According to investigations, about 20 percent of the rural party branches are weak and lax. Some of them are paralyzed or semi-paralyzed. A few party members lack the great ideals. Some abuse their powers and violate law and discipline. There is serious ageing of the party ranks in some areas. This affects the party's fighting strength. The party committees at all levels must therefore pay great attention to strengthening the building of the rural grassroots party organizations.

The meeting stressed that these organizations and their members must currently focus their efforts on leading the masses to eliminate poverty and get rich. It is necessary to get a good grasp of the ideological and organizational building of rural party organizations.

The meeting held: In the future, the leading cadres and the cadres of organization and personnel departments must further embrace the guiding idea of employing people on their merits and eliminate backward thinking and decadent concepts on personnel employment. We must be bold in exposing and criticizing all erroneous ideas and behavior that violate party principles, resolutely resist and eliminate unhealthy trends in the promotion and employment of cadres, and truly shoulder our important responsibility in employing people on their merits.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING LISTS TASKS

HK140423 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The second enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial discipline inspection commission, which lasted 4 days proposed: In correcting party style, party organizations at all levels must speed up their work. Responsible comrades of CPC committees at all levels must really ensure that they take the lead and are both in grasping their work. They must personally grasp the investigation and handling of the important cases and solve the long-standing, big, and difficult problems.

Last year, CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels in our province seriously implemented the series of instructions of the central authorities and of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and did a lot of work in correcting party style and strictly observing party discipline. They put the focal point on vehemently curbing new unhealthy trends. All places concentrated their forces to investigate and deal with some big and important cases.

The meeting held: At present, there are many problems in our province in the aspect of party style. Some unhealthy trends are still fairly serious. The 12th CPC National Congress proposed to realize a fundamental turn for better in party style and the general mood of society in 5 years. There is now only a year or so left. We must therefore have a sense of urgency and grasp the correction of party style very firmly. We must concentrate forces to vehemently curb several kinds of unhealthy trends, step up the investigation and handling of cases, and strictly observe party discipline and state law. We must simultaneously correct unhealthy trends and straighten out discipline. We must score marked achievements in the first half of this year. In particular, we must first investigate and deal with the cases which involve leading cadres. We must vigorously investigate and handle economic criminal cases and be determined to severely crack down on serious economic crimes. Under the unified leadership of CPC committees, discipline inspection organs at all levels must organize the forces of all quarters to deal with cases in coordination with one another. The responsible comrades of the CPC committees must personally handle the cases.

The meeting also proposed: We must unswervingly carry out reform and enthusiastically protect the cadres' and the masses' enthusiasm for reform. We must

pay attention to the clear demarcation line between a slip in work and availing oneself of loopholes in reform to indulge in unhealthy trends. We must sum up experiences and lessons. We must strictly investigate and deal with the cases of taking advantage of power to pursue private ends and to violate the law and discipline under the pretext of reform, so as to guarantee the smooth progress of reform.

This meeting was held in Changsha from 6 to 9 March. Shi Xinshan, secretary of the provincial discipline commission, made a report at the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/537

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN'S BASIC LEVEL PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK OUTLINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Opinions on Launching Party Consolidation in Basic Level Units Below the County Level" (27 November 1985), issued by the group for guiding party consolidation, Sichuan Provincial Party Committee]

[Text] The circular on planning rural party consolidation issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation must be implemented earnestly by party committees of all levels. In conjunction with Sichuan's practical conditions, we now propose our opinions on the planning of party consolidation in basic level units below the county level.

I. Guiding Ideology

A correct assessment of the practical conditions of basic level party units and members is an important basis to promote party consolidation. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Sichuan, in the course of implementing the party's principles and policies and fulfilling various tasks, ceaselessly reorganized and educated the basic level party units and members, resulting to some extent in strengthening the building of leading groups, enhancing the ideological awareness of party members, and improving the style of party relations. By their own practical deeds, the broad masses of basic level party cadres and members long fighting on the front line made positive contributions in propelling rural reform and developing the excellent situation. As proved by facts, the majority of basic level party units and members is good or fairly good. Nevertheless, in the course of the profound changes occurring in the rural economic system, many party units and the forms of their activities have failed keep pace. Under the new historical situation of reform and the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, the corrosion of capitalism and the influence of remnant feudalism have somewhat increased. Some areas are one-sided in building the two civilizations, overlooking ideological-political education, slackening party building, and failing to combat incorrect tendencies of all kinds. Therefore, many problems are found in the ideology, work style, organization and discipline of basic level party units, and some of them are fairly serious. Mainly some party units and members lack a profound and correct understanding of the party's general task in the new period, rural reform, and the various policies on developing the economy. Some units are weak and slack, and fail to enforce

discipline, and sometimes no responsible persons are assigned for particular functions. Some party members follow individualism to a serious extent, damaging the public for personal profit, using power for private gain, resorting to coercion and orders, and violating law and discipline, and others have even degenerated and followed criminal path. The presence of these problems have damaged the party's image, alienated it from the people, and blocked the four modernizations program, and must be rectified and solved. While we must, in order to strengthen their confidence in the success of party consolidation, fully affirm the main current of basic level party units and members and recognize their ever growing vitality and energy in performing the party's tasks, we must face the problems found in them, make clear the necessity and urgency of party consolidation, and permit no perfunctory and superficial compliance.

Governing the party strictly and ensuring and promoting reform are the most basic guiding ideology for party consolidation this time. On the front line of reform and production, basic level party units and the broad masses of party members must understand this guiding ideology clearly. They must properly handle the relations of party consolidation with reform, and understand that it must never be severed from the focus of reform and economic construction, but nor must it be replaced by the latter. Centering on the party's general task and general goal in the new period, they must closely integrate party consolidation with the second phase of rural reform and economic work, making overall plans and giving attention to the whole. They must focus on rectifying the style of party relations and strengthening party spirit and, in the aspects of ideology, work style, organization, and discipline, sweep aside obstacles, open the way, raise the momentum, and provide guarantees for reform and development. By means of party consolidation, they must truly improve the ideological and political qualities of the broad membership masses, enhance the fighting strength of basic level units, build them into a solid nucleus for upholding the four basic principles and leading the people in the four modernizations program, and make contributions to the achievement of the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th Party Congress and Sichuan's endeavor for "rich peasants" and "moving up in position."

In party consolidation at basic level units, greater attention must be paid to the basic principle of "solving problems, but avoiding chaos." They must give first place to positive education and self-education, solve the problems of the majority by means of education, improve awareness, and enhance party spirit. The handful of party members making serious mistakes must be handled according to party discipline and policies, and individual degenerated elements stubbornly resisting and endangering the party must be expelled from membership. But mass exposure-criticism struggles must not be carried out, nor confessions by force. The mistakes of oversimplifying and magnifying things must not be repeated. The focus of party consolidation must be placed on the reorganization and building of leading groups. Basic level units must, by means of education and reorganization, earnestly strengthen the building of the party's ideology and organization, basic level cadre ranks and all aspects of basic level work, in order to solidify and develop the results of party consolidation.

II. The Main Issues, Party Consolidation Must Address

In party consolidation, basic level units must comprehensively complete four tasks, namely, "unify ideology, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify organization," and focus on the following issues.

1. They must launch an education in the party's general task and basic policies in the new period, clarify the orientation, uphold reform, and lead the masses to promote the four modernizations. They must closely link rectifying the guiding ideology of affairs with strengthening party spirit, continue to overcome the influence of the "Leftist" ideology and other incorrect doctrines, eliminate interferences of all kinds in rural reform, and ensure the sound development of reform and greater prosperity of the rural economy. They must teach party members to analyze and understand correctly the current situation, enhance confidence in reform, and reach a consensus on the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the idea of "unity in struggle and developing great plans." They must concentrate on solving the muddled understanding, one-sided interpretation, satisfaction with the status quo and lack of initiative, energy, and accomplishment on the part of some party members in implementing the party policy of making the peasants rich and building new socialist villages with Chinese characteristics. They must start from practical local conditions and grasp the key issues, develop the strong points, initiate a new phase in socialist commodity economy and, in leading the masses to uphold public ownership as the main body and achieve common prosperity, serve as pioneers and models. Basic level party units of industrial and communication, finance and trade units must rectify the orientation of operation, properly reform themselves, increase internal vitality, and vigorously improve the economic and social results. Basic level party units of cultural and educational, public health, and science and technical units must uphold social results as the only criterion of all activities, vigorously launch drives in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, strengthen propaganda education in atheism, and capture and expand rural ideological and cultural positions with socialist and communist ideologies. Basic level party units of all professional work departments must correct the tendency of considering only the interests of the individual and small group in disregard of the state and the masses, rectify such incorrect practices as entrapping and blackmailing the masses, firmly serve production and the people, establish fine business morals, and truly shift the work to the track of promoting the two civilizations in all rural areas.

2. Basic level party units must launch education in ideals, purpose, and discipline, rectify party work style, bring closer the relations of the party with the masses, and intensively teach party members in the party's basic purpose and the necessity of ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. They must earnestly solve such problems among some few party cadres as inadequate mass viewpoint, legal concept and democratic work style, over-simplified and crude practices, coercion and orders, fraud, arbitrary apportionments, indiscriminate fines, and even bullying the masses on the strength of their power and position. They must firmly correct the unhealthy tendencies of some

party cadres to use power for private gain, forget principles for profit, "focus everything on money," eat, drink, and squander, misappropriate public money and property, infringe the people's interest, and utilize public office for personal benefit. They must, by means of education and reorganization, enable the broad membership masses to establish a firm faith in communism and the determination to serve the people heart and soul, and work properly as their public servants.

3. They must launch an education in membership criterions and cadre requirements, enhance party spirit, and solve the problem of lacking understanding of party concept. Targeting at the "middle state" of some party members producing poor or no effect as pioneers and models, they must earnestly launch an education in basic party knowledge, teach them to understand thoroughly the party's nature, tasks and ultimate goal, and its organizational principles and discipline, clarify their rights and obligations, and make clear the role of a qualified party member in the new period. Each and every party member must take part in party activities, observe its discipline, perform its work actively, correctly place the relations of the individual with the organization, correctly handle the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, clarify the links between taking the lead to work hard and get rich and leading the masses to do so and, in implementing the party's policies, performing work and productive tasks, and participating in social activities, truly develop a pioneering and exemplary role.

4. Basic level party units must strengthen their leading groups, create and reinforce normal work systems and overcome laxity. Focusing on the serious individualism, absence of dedication and sense of responsibility, waning revolutionary determination, and disunity found among some party cadres, they must, on the basis of earnestly rectifying ideology and work style, promptly reorganize the leading groups which should be reorganized and correct the uncoordinated, weak, and scattered state of basic level leading groups in some areas. They must rectify the phenomenon of the party giving no attention to itself, and establish and strengthen the party's ideological-political work system and normal inner-party life. They must clarify the tasks, substances and methods of the work of party, government, mass, and economic organizations, and establish normal work systems and order.

The foregoing are problems of a common nature which must be solved by basic level party units. In party consolidation, they must start from reality, concentrate on the main problems found in their own areas and units and in individual members, and solve them earnestly.

III. Scheduling and Steps

The scope of party consolidation in Sichuan includes party organizations of rural districts, townships (towns), and villages and urban neighborhoods, and of basic level units of industry and communication, finance and trade, culture and education, public health, and scientific and technical organizations under various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county departments, and covers over 2.6 million party members in close to 100,000 party

committees, general branches, and branches. In terms of the scheduling of party consolidation work, on the basis of basically completing the work at the county level, it should be launched this winter and completed in the spring of 1987. In view of the fact that basic level party consolidation involves broad areas, large volumes and multiple levels, it should not be initiated all at once. Instead, in line with the principle of from the high to the low, it should be launched level by level, in proper sequences and by groups.

Basic level party units must focus on reorganizing the leading groups of rural district and township (town) party committees and organ branches, starting successively this winter and basically completing the work in the first half of next year. Within the scope of the county, party consolidation may be launched by groups, but qualified areas may complete the tasks at one time.

In terms of the party's relations with basic level enterprise institutions under the various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and county departments, party units of such basic level units as district and township (town) supply and marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, grain depots, township and town industries, police substations, hospitals, and middle and elementary schools, and urban neighborhood party units, in line with their particular work characteristics, party consolidation work should be scheduled during slack seasons. While completing the work of the township level, they may, in line with leadership strengths and the conditions of preparatory work, successively launch party consolidation this winter and next spring. Areas having difficulties may start in the second half of next year.

Except the handful of experimental units, rural party branches should successively launch party consolidation after autumn harvest next year.

As all basic level units are on the front line of production and professional work, the duration of party consolidation work, instead of dragging on too long, must be fairly concentrated. In terms of a unit, under the premise of completing the preparations and guaranteeing the quality, the entire course of party consolidation should best be completed in 3 or 4 months.

Party consolidation at district and township levels may be divided into three stages: 1. Study documents, improve understanding, and focus on the main problems of their own units and individuals. 2. Make self-assessments by comparison and self-examination in conjunction with reality, launch criticisms and self-criticisms, clarify the right and wrong, rectify mistakes, reorganize and make corrections. 3. Organize and handle membership registration. Party consolidation in rural party branches may also be divided into three stages: On the basis of publicizing and education, study and discuss simultaneously; launch criticisms and self-criticisms and make simultaneous self-examinations and corrections; and thereafter start organizational handling and membership registration.

By means of study and education and on the basis of improving ideological awareness, the basic method of party consolidation consists of correctly

launching criticisms and self-criticisms, clarifying the right and wrong, correcting mistakes, and purify organization. Basic level party units must teach party members to overcome the practice of "sparing feelings" and "being afraid to offend people" and rectify the incorrect tendency of failing to criticize undesirable ideas and conduct in the party, firmly combat the decadent practice of sacrificing party spirit for factionalism, and forestall the situation of permitting clannish relations to interfere in party consolidation. They must struggle against the abominable practice of suppressing criticisms and permit no retaliation and false accusations. Should problems of this type arise, they must promptly clarify the circumstances and handle them earnestly.

IV. Effectively Carry Out Membership Education Work From Start to Finish

The substance of study in party consolidation must be concise. The main documents for study are as follows: the party Central Committee's "Resolution on Party Consolidation," the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation's "Circular on Planning Rural Party Consolidation," the party Central Committee's "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System," its 1985 Document No 1, the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party," "Criteria on Inner-Party Political Life," Chapters 1 and 2 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," documents of the National Party Congress, relevant chapters of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Build Socialism with Chinese Characteristics," and Comrade Chen Yun's speeches on party style. In addition, based on the work needs of the various basic level units, some relevant party documents must be purposefully and selectively studied.

In terms of the methods of study, district and township party members and cadres should learn by integrating lecturing with self-study and discussion, and members of village party branches should give first place to lecturing. In the course of studying and lecturing, attention should be focused on the following aspects: 1) Necessity and urgency of party consolidation, and rectification of attitude toward it; 2) the party's line, principles, and policies and its general task in the new period; 3) serving the people heart and soul, and rectification of party style; 4) membership criteria, and striving to be qualified party members; 5) party discipline, democracy and the legal system, and the close tie between the party and the masses. The provincial party committee's group for guiding party consolidation will, in line with the essence of the party Central Committee's resolution and the circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, prepare explanatory materials. In conjunction with local conditions, the various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county committees must also compile supplementary materials. They must organize and train propaganda teams to proceed to the basic level and help the party members by explaining and tutoring. Superior party members and cadres of their own areas and units should be organized to recount their own experiences as examples, and typical cases should be promptly publicized, thereby using the positive and the negative to give party members a vivid, down-to-earth and fruitful education.

The form of education should take training as the main factor and should be carried out in combined centralized and dispersed ways. In each phase, a given period of time should be devoted to training. District and township (town) party committee members should undergo training by either assembling at the county or being divided among the district. Rural party members should be assembled at the township (town) for training. Party members of basic level units of the various affairs departments should severally assemble according to the systems or departments at the county or district for training.

In short, party members' ideological education must thread through the entire course of party consolidation. Besides scheduling the necessary time for systematic studies during the study phase, topics with particular emphasis according to the party consolidation tasks should be initiated during the phases of comparison and self-examination, organizational handling, and membership reorganization. All party members must be encouraged to participate actively and consciously in party consolidation studies and, according to the practical conditions of their production and work, appropriate study systems and discipline should be formulated and strictly followed. Suitable forms should be designed to give make-up training to party members unable to participate due to special reasons.

V. Reorganization and Building of Leading Groups

In the reorganization of leading groups, focus must be placed on solving the main problems blocking the initiation of a new phase, hampering reform and affecting the relations of the party with the masses. Focusing on the main problems of groups and individuals, democracy must be fully developed, and the mass line followed. On the basis of determining the gaps in conjunction with reality and earnestly summarizing experiences, sincere attention must be given to the views of the masses inside and outside the party by means of such activities as heart-to-heart talks, enlarged party committee (branch) meetings, forums of party members and nonparty people, and visitations. Making comparisons and self-examinations is the key phase of party consolidation. District and township (town) party committee members must assemble at the county or district and rural branch committee members at the township for such activities, and repeat the activities at the township party members' mass meeting or enlarged party committee and party branch meetings. Leading party cadres, especially the top men, must place strict demand on themselves and serve as models in studying, linking with reality, making comparisons and self-examinations, launching criticisms and self-criticisms, and rectifying and correcting. They must promptly circulate reports on their comparisons and self-examinations, and rectifications and corrections among the masses inside and outside the party, give unequivocal answers to questions posed by the people, and leave nothing untended. On the basis of ideological rectification, in line with the requirements of cadre "transformation," and by means of re-electing the party committees, general branches and branches, the necessary reorganization and reinforcement of basic level leading groups must be undertaken. Through party consolidation, party units of all basic level units must strengthen the party's organizational life and democratic centralism,

reinforce regular ideological-political work, and truly develop their roles as leading cores and fighting forces. They must earnestly promote the ideological and organizational building of basic level Communist Youth Leagues, and recruit the outstanding elements among the young peasants and basic level enterprise units into the party. In the course of party consolidation, they must earnestly observe and train the active elements in party building, encourage them to take part in party consolidation studies, and teach them in basic party knowledge. Those fulfilling membership requirements must be promptly admitted to membership according to the provisions in the party constitution, in order to improve gradually the composition of the membership contingent.

VI. Simultaneous Consolidation, Rectification, and Building

In party consolidation, basic level units must uphold the principle of simultaneous consolidation and rectification, and link them with creating and strengthening the necessary rules and regulations. Right at the start of party consolidation, they must tackle the problems causing the most dissatisfaction and strongest reaction among the masses, earnestly rectify them, and perform concretely some good deeds popular with the people, in order to increase the confidence of the broad masses of party members and people in party consolidation. The rectification of unhealthy tendencies should be used as the breakthrough. In regard to all unhealthy tendencies in ideology, work style, discipline, and economics uncovered in the course of party consolidation, corrective measures must be promptly formulated for their earnest solution. Focusing on such problems, appropriate rules and regulations must be created and strengthened and all loopholes blocked. Meanwhile, in line with the demands of the party's general task and reform, and in conjunction with the practical conditions of particular areas and units, specific and feasible plans on achieving reform and developing the economy must be drafted, in order to lead the masses onward.

VII. Understanding Policies

In party consolidation, it becomes even more imperative for basic level units to follow the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. In regard to major problems uncovered among party cadres and members, they must seek truth from facts, distinguish right from wrong, and must be treated and dealt with in a strict manner.

In terms of problems in the cadres' work style, they must strictly differentiate general coercion and ordering from serious violation of law and discipline. In regard to such problems on the part of basic level cadres as coercion and ordering, brutal practices, exaggeration, and falsification due to haste and oversimplification as a result of pressure from the higher level and shortage of time, the higher level must take the responsibility. However, basic level units must teach the offending cadres to sum up experiences and learn from them, understand that their responsibilities toward the higher level and toward the people are one of the same, learn the work method of

following the mass line, and earnestly correct their work style. Individual cases involving bad moral character, reliance on power and position, serious violations of law and discipline, and grave consequences resulting from bullying and trampling on the people must be prosecuted in accordance with party discipline and state law.

In terms of problems emerging in the rural reform and the policy of enlivening the economy, they must strictly differentiate certain deviations due to inexperience from economic crimes committed by taking advantage of the reform. They must commend and support party members who serve as models and lead the masses to work hard and get rich. In regard to such problems as excessive income and excessive distribution due to imperfect and inappropriate management systems and methods in economic contracting, they must solve them mainly by improving and perfecting the management systems, but when it comes to obvious instances of using power for private gain and causing harm to the public for the sake of personal gain, e.g., "sinecures and concurrent posts" and "power sharing," they must firmly rectify them. Disciplinary measures must be taken against instances involving vile circumstances, and the few cases of illegal gain by means of smuggling and selling contrabands, profiteering and swindling, speculating, evading state taxes, and manufacturing and marketing counterfeit merchandise must be prosecuted according to law.

In regard to problems in other aspects, such as misappropriating public funds and public assets and using public money to give banquets and small gifts for business reasons, they must be strictly differentiated from graft and embezzlement and offering and accepting bribes. Problems of a general and common nature should be solved by education, self-examination and self-rectification. Persons misappropriating public funds and accepting "cash gifts" must earnestly examine themselves and return the money and property within a time limit. Those committing graft and embezzlement and offering and accepting bribes must be disciplined, and those violating criminal law charged with criminal responsibilities.

Party members participating in feudal superstition and gambling activities must undergo criticisms and education, earnestly examine themselves, and refrain from repetition. Those persisting in superstitious practices and those assembling others to gamble and refusing to change after repeated education must be earnestly prosecuted.

Old and infirm senior party members who have lost their working ability, or are unable to participate in regular party activities due to other difficulties must not be regarded as "producing no effect over an extended time." Instead, they must be registered and be provided with political and livelihood assistance. The handful of individuals with waning revolutionary determination, who are truly incompatible with membership criterions, and remain unchanged after repeated education, should be persuaded to resign from membership and refused registration.

The organizational handling of party members must be extremely earnest and careful, guarding against both "seeking good relations at the expense of principles" and excessive leniency on the one hand and magnifying disciplinary actions on the other. By means of earnest investigation and study, basic level party units must clarify the facts, obtain conclusive evidence, and act in strict accordance with organizational and legal procedures. In terms of major problems involving rural reform, in the absence of clear provisions in current policies, they must promptly seek instructions and take no action without approval.

VIII. Strengthening Leadership

The work of basic level units directly concerns the overall completion of Sichuan's tasks in party consolidation, the successful implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, the closer ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the people, and the improvement of party style and social mood. Party committees at all levels must fully recognize the importance of basic level party consolidation and, in line with the principle of doing things level by level, earnestly strengthen leadership, organize guidance, and ensure the sound development of basic level work.

Besides rendering guidance and strengthening supervision on major issues, the main responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the various municipal, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural party committees must each make direct contact with one or two basic level units to clarify the conditions, uncover the problems, summarize the experiences, and render timely guidance. Though found at the basic level, many problems are directly linked with the guiding ideology, work style, and rules and regulations of the higher level. All concerned provincial, municipal, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural departments must, in the spirit of "discussing major matters, understanding the whole situation, and managing one's own field," organize a given number of party cadres to go deep into basic level units, render aid in party consolidation, and help them earnestly sum up experiences and learn from them and improve their own work.

The various county (municipal, district) committees shoulder direct leadership responsibilities in basic level party consolidation work. They must concentrate energy and strengths and closely link party consolidation with reform and economic work. The top men of party committees must give party consolidation work their personal attention, assistant secretaries in separate charge of party affairs must devote their full effort to it, and leaders in separate charge of work of other departments must, in conjunction with their own functions, strengthen guidance of the basic level units of their own departments. Leading groups in charge of party consolidation and those in charge of economic work must clarify their labor division, coordinate with each other, and make sure that neither task is neglected. The strengths of the groups and offices for guiding party consolidation must be reinforced, and the various party committee work departments must exert their concerted efforts. The main responsible comrades of county party committees must each personally handle one or two township (town) party consolidation experimental units and

walk one step ahead. After party consolidation is fully launched, they must investigate and study the conditions of basic level party units and the main problems to be solved, and acquire a clear picture in mind. They must promptly reorganize those basic level leading groups clearly incapable of performing party consolidation tasks, and among organizational cadres, resolutely select and send a large group of key party members who have strong party spirit and upright work style and understand policies, for training and then to the basic level to serve as lecturers, liaison officers and inspectors and help with the work. The leadership of party consolidation in such basic level units as industry, communication, finance and trade, culture and education, public health, and science and technology should combine central and local authorities and take the district and township (town) party committees to which they are subordinated as the main factors. The party groups (committees) of the county (municipal, district) departments in charge must send competent cadres to render assistance. Upon the conclusion of party consolidation work, the units must earnestly carry out inspections and make summaries, and higher-level party committees must make key inspections. All those doing perfunctory work must be required to do it over again.

The essence of the opinions discussed above is applicable in principle to nationality areas. In terms of problems of a special nature, the provincial party committee's nationality work committee will study them together with the various nationality autonomous prefectural and county party committees and make appropriate specific provisions. In line with the requirements discussed above and in conjunction with their own practical conditions, the various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county (municipal, district) committees must make specific plans on party consolidation work of their own areas as soon as possible and report to upper level party committees level by level for the record.

6080/9599

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS IN LATE APRIL

SK040225 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress concluded satisfactorily on the afternoon of 3 March. The meeting decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress in Hohhot in late April this year.

During the meeting, members heard and discussed a report by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate on the situation in the inspection of law and discipline implementation; discussed and approved a report on the handling of the opinions provided by the regional people's congress deputies after conducting inspections, and on the handling of the motions, criticism, suggestions and opinions provided by the deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress; and discussed and approved the major points of the work of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee for 1986. It decided that the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee should conscientiously carry out local legislation work this year, strengthen legal supervision, make good preparations for the elections of the deputies to the people's congresses at various levels, maintain close ties with city, banner and county people's congress standing committees and people's deputies, and conscientiously do a good job in self-improvement.

The meeting also decided personnel appointments and removals.

Batubagen, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the joint session held on the afternoon of 3 March, and delivered a speech. He said: This meeting has lasted 6 days, during which members conscientiously discussed and examined the various agenda items and, airing their views freely, offered many good opinions and suggestions. The meeting has proceeded smoothly.

Batubagen said: Based on the responsibilities entrusted by the law, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the region have actively carried out inspections on law and discipline implementation during the past few years, and have achieved certain results.

He said: At present in some localities and departments of our region, a small number of state personnel defy law and discipline, abuse their power, and

infringe upon the personal and democratic rights of citizens. Cases of dereliction of duties and other crimes have occurred now and then. This has seriously damaged the sanctity of the Constitution and law, and undermined the relations between state organs and the masses. When handling these cases, some people did not enforce the law strictly, or replaced legal penalty with disciplinary penalty.

He urged the people's procuratorial organs to further strengthen inspection on law and discipline implementation in their efforts to build the spiritual civilization, adhere to principles, eliminate interference, enforce the law strictly, dare to cope with hard and difficult cases, and punish according to law those who infringe upon the democratic and personal rights of citizens, and those who engage in malfeasances and crimes. State personnel, in particular leading cadres at all levels, should conscientiously study laws, take the initiative in abiding by laws, and act according to law. They should actively correct their deeds in violation of the Constitution and law once they discover them. Support should be lent to judicial and procuratorial organs to investigate and ascertain the responsibility of those who infringe upon the legal rights and interests of citizens and violate the criminal law. Local people's congress standing committees should support and supervise procuratorial organs at all levels to struggle against the crime of law and discipline violation committed by state personnel.

Batubagan gave his opinions on the issue of releasing the people's deputies from their work and organizing them in a unified manner to conduct inspection in their own localities before the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. He said: The central content of this inspection is to inspect the regional and various local situations and problems in formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the basis of the major agenda items of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress.

Speaking on the major points of the work of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee for 1986, Batubagen said: The general office of the people's congress standing committee should work in close coordination with all fields, and adopt measures to carry them out one by one.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Hao Xiushan, Seyinbayaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, and Hu Zhongda. Attending as observers were Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region; (Yexidaoerji), vice president of the regional Higher People's Court; (Zhang Hesong), deputy chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of relevant departments.

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NORTH REGION

WORK OF SHANXI 'POTATO WRITERS' MADE INTO FILM

OW211310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Article by Wu Xinwen]

[Text] Taiyuan, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The film "Our Demobilized Soldier" has been hailed as a new product of the "Potato Writers," as soon as it was shown in China at the beginning of this year.

"Potato Workers" is the name given to a literal section in Shanxi Province. It is famous for writing about the life of Shanxi peasants, whose common food is potato.

"The subject matters and creating materials of theirs originate from peasants, who make up 80 percent of China's population, and in return take peasants as their ultimate readers," Li Quotao, a Chinese literal critic, summed up.

"Our Demobilized Soldier," produced by Shanghai Film Studio, tells about the story in a Shanxi village since the new rural policy was adopted in 1979.

Some villagers commanding new technology or skills and having enough labors became prosperous very quickly, while others remained poor.

Seeing this, Fang Erhu, an ex-serviceman, helped his poor neighbors start a coking plant. He ran into various troubles, and even his girlfriend left him for holding different ideas. But finally all of them became better off with his help.

The script was written by Ma Feng, 64, and Sun Qian, 66, who were noted as the first generation of the "Potato Writers" since 1940's, when the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945) was underway.

In 1946, Ma Feng finished his first novel, "The Heroes on the Luliang Mountain," reflecting the struggles of the Chinese people against the Japanese.

At this time, the "Potato Writers" emerged, and after the founding of new China in 1949, this section became more active.

The "Potato Writers" moved to live in Beijing in 1950's. But they got homesick for being separated from Shanxi people.

So Ma Feng returned to Shanxi and settled in a village. There he became the friend of villagers. He often slept in the same bed and eat from the same pot with them.

A new generation of "Potato Writers," who are not natives of Xhanxi, have appeared in recent years.

It is estimated that about 30 "Potato Writers" have published 26 novels, seven story collections and 14 poem collections since 1982. Among these, seven works won prizes in nationwide competitions.

"Their writing style is different from ours, for the society is changed. And they are well educated, but they still stick to the tradition of 'Potato Writers,' plunging deep in peasants' live," Ma Feng said.

Ke Yunlu, 39, had lived in the countryside for years, since he was sent to Shanxi from Beijing in 1968.

His novel "New Star," written in 1984, was hotly responded. It portrayed the troubles a young county head came across, when he set about a reform.

Cheng Yi, another new "Potato Writer," had lived in a rural county for 15 years. There he could drop in ~~in~~ any peasant family without knocking at the door. Even his accent is changed into Shanxi flavor.

His work "seeding" was selected as one of the "best short stories in China" B, 1980. [as received]

Meanwhile, the old generation of the "Potato Writers" has not forgot its tradition either.

To write "Our Demobilized soldier," Ma Feng and Su Qian had travelled more than 30 counties in one year's time.

In their more than 40 years' creating career, they have been to 70 counties out of the 100 in Shanxi.

Said Ma Feng: "My last desire is to leave my footmarks on the other 30 counties."

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CSO: 4000/203

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI HONORS DEAD MONGOLIAN SOLDIERS--Shijiazhuang, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Mongolian soldiers who gave their lives in China in the anti-fascist war were honored by Chinese county leaders today. On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, leading members of the Government of Zhangbei County in north China's Hebei Province laid a wreath this morning at the monument to the fallen soldiers of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces during the anti-fascist war. The ribbon of the wreath bore the inscription: "Eternal glory to the soldiers of the Mongolian People's Army who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /9274

NEW MONGGOL PARTY SECRETARY NAMED--Hohhot, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Zhang Shuguang has been appointed secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Zhang's appointment was made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Zhang is formerly governor of Hebei Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 23 Mar 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/203

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN BORDER FIGHTING OF 23 SEPTEMBER

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 12, 1 Dec 85 pp 2-7

[Article and photography by recipients of First Class Merit Citations, Zhou Mingqing [0719 2494 3237], reconnaissance group [ke 4430] leader, Zhang Rongxian [1728 1369 0341], company commander, Wang Shangchen [3769 1424 5256], platoon leader, and Tong Peiyu [4547 1014 0645]: "Record of 23 September Combat."]

[Excerpts] 23 September, Yunnan. Seventh Company of a certain unit on the Laoshan frontline received orders to counter the aggressions of invading enemy troops. Accompanying our fierce artillery fire, brave soldiers rushed at the enemy and in only 47 minutes were able to capture seven hilltop surface positions, forcing the enemy into caves. They then routed the caves and completely annihilated the enemy who had retreated into cave shelters, and successively repelled three enemy counterassaults. A total of over 100 enemy were annihilated in the entire battle, and weapons and ammunition were captured.

At the meeting where the breakthrough troops were set up, 1st Platoon Leader Wang Junyi was the first to stand up, using his Communist Party membership as a reason to become a member of the breakthrough team. Following him, Xing Tao, Liu Zongyue, and 8 other Party members stood up together and in one voice shouted: "I am a Party member, you have to let me be on the breakthrough team!" During combat, the breakthrough unit was stopped, and Communist Party member and Flamethrower Squad Leader Xu Li jumped up and called out: "Comrades, charge!" as he shot his last flame of life at the enemy. Although Xu Li was downed, the enemy cave entrance was sealed off by a ring of fire, and our soldiers fiercely rushed forward to blast out the enemy in the cave.

Photo captions:

1. (p 2 top) Soldiers about to go into battle make solemn pledges to the party and fatherland.
2. (p 2 center) A group portrait is a record of the soldiers' absolute sincerity to the party.
3. (p 2 bottom) Our mighty artillery fire gives the infantry excellent support.
4. (p 3) "We won!" After the conclusion of the 23 September battle, Company Commander Zhang Rongxian hugs a commander as happy tears well up in his eyes.
5. (p 4 top left) Quickly changing an ammo magazine to continue firing at the enemy.
6. (p 4 top right) Inside our command post.
7. (p 5 top) Breakthrough Team and Platoon Leader Wang Shangchen coolly commands during intense artillery fire.
8. (p 5 bottom) Throwing a hand grenade at the enemy to avenge our comrades-in-arms.
9. (p 6 top) Firing hatred at the enemy.
10. (p 6 bottom) Some of the weapons, ammunition, and equipment captured from the enemy.

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JPRS-CPS-86-030
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS USE OF SILENCED SUBMACHINE-GUNS

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 20 May 84
inside cover

[Article by Cao Wen [2580 2429]]

[Text] The silenced submachinegun is a rather ideal weapon used by reconnaissance troops. It is equipped with a silencer which distinguishes it from the usual submachinegun, giving it a soft report which cannot even be heard if one is any distance away from the firing point.

In order to achieve the objective of silencing, in addition to the silencer the gun also uses special ammunition. It can use normal ammunition if required, but the report will be a bit louder.

The silenced submachinegun can be fitted with a sighting scope to improve aiming and firing accuracy.

Photo captions:

1. Complete unit waiting to be fired.
2. External appearance of the silenced submachinegun.
3. Rapidly engaging the enemy.
4. Concealment on the ground.

CSO: 4005/569

END